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Office européen des brevets

Publication number:

0 143 443
A2

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

Application number: **84114152.6**

Int. Cl.⁴: **G 11 B 5/54**
// G11B5/48, G11B17/04

Date of filing: **23.11.84**

Priority: **24.11.83 JP 221141/83**

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Date of publication of application: **05.06.85**
Bulletin 85/23

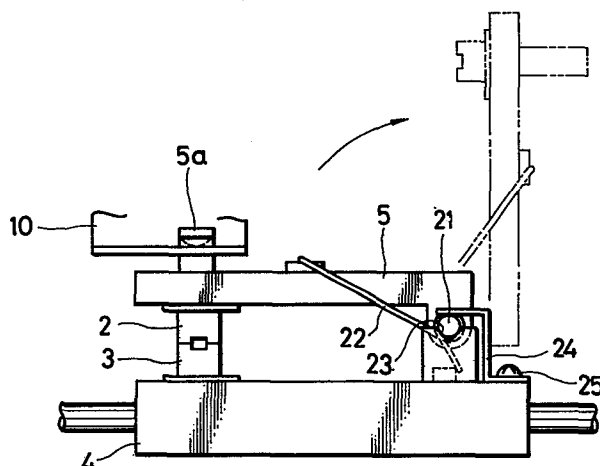
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Designated Contracting States: **DE FR GB**

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Magnetic disk head apparatus.

A fulcrum for swing of an arm (5) holding a first magnetic head (2) is provided by a rotation fulcrum pin (21) which is supported on sloped sidewalls of V-Shaped groove members (23). A leaf spring (24) pushes the rotation fulcrum pin (21) against the sloped sidewalls at all times. The opening stroke of the arm (5) is not limited by the fulcrum of swing and the rigidity of the arm (5) at the fulcrum is increased.



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MAGNETIC DISK HEAD APPARATUS

The present invention relates to magnetic disk head apparatus, and is applicable to a head arm supporting and opening mechanism in a double-side type magnetic disk device which magnetically records signals on both
5 sides of a flexible magnetic disk. The invention is applicable, inter alia, to an opening mechanism which will accommodate a hard case disk.

A conventional head arm supporting mechanism in a double-sided type magnetic disk device is shown in Fig. 1. A flexible
10 disk 1 spins between a first magnetic head 2 and a second magnetic head 3. A carriage 4 holds the second magnetic head 3 while an arm 5 holds the first magnetic head 2. The arm 5 is held by a leaf spring 6 secured to the carriage 4, the leaf spring 6 providing a fulcrum point for swinging the arm 5. A
15 bracket 7 and screw 9 secure the leaf spring 6 to the carriage 4 and determines the fulcrum and bending force for the arm 5. An arm pressurizing spring 8 exerts a closing force on the arm 5. A lift member 5a is provided on the arm 5 and is connected to an arm operating plate 10 held on a bridge integral with a door
20 handle (not shown) which is moved when the flexible disk is inserted.

When the flexible disk 1, in a flexible, thin, protective jacket 11, is inserted into the device to a position where it can be subjected to writing or reading, the first magnetic head 2 is

lifted as shown in Fig. 2 to prevent interference with the disk 1 as it is being inserted. The arm operating plate 10 raises the lift member 5a provided on the arm 5 so that the arm 5 is swung about the fulcrum provided by the secured end of the leaf spring 6.

If the flexible disk 1 is mounted in the conventional flexible thin protective jacket 11, the head arm supporting mechanism of Fig. 1 is sufficient. However, when the flexible disk 1 is mounted in a protective jacket or hard case 12, as illustrated in Fig. 3, which is more rigid than the material of the conventional protective jacket 11, the magnetic disk device is structured as illustrated by Fig. 4.

Positioning pins 14 and 15 on spindle 13 are used to position the flexible disk 1 and to transmit rotation to the disk 1.

Protrusions 16c and 16d on hard case positioning pins 16a and 16b are used to position the hard case in the X and Y directions. Steps 17a and 17b and steps 16e and 16f position the hard case in the Z direction. The hard case 12 has positioning pin holes 18, 19, 20 and 21, respectively, for the above-described positioning pins, as illustrated in Fig. 3.

When the hard case 12 is inserted into the device, it is necessary to move the hard case 12 vertically to position it at the reading and writing position. During insertion, the hard case 12 is held at an insertion level H_1 (Fig. 4) by a guide (not shown), and is then moved in the direction of the arrow Y to a predetermined position. The hard case 12, together with the guide, is then moved in the direction of the arrow Z and positioned at an operating level H_2 resting against steps 17a, 17b, 16e and 16f.

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When the hard case is moved as described above, the first magnetic head 2 should have an opening stroke or distance of $t + (H_1 - H_2)$, where t is the thickness of the hard case 12. To prevent interference between the first magnetic head 2 and the hard case 12, the opening stroke of the first magnetic head 2 is necessarily larger than the stroke necessary for a flexible case disk 1.

The conventional arm supporting system when applied to the hard case 12 suffers from several problems.

First, the leaf spring 6 provides the fulcrum for arm swing and if the opening distance of the arm 5 is increased, it is difficult to keep the mechanical strength of the leaf spring from changing due to the stress applied to the fulcrum when the arm 5 is repeatedly opened and closed. This fulcrum limitation thereby limits the opening stroke of the arm. The leaf spring 6 can be designed by utilizing the general formula for a cantilever in accordance with the equation (1):

$$D = \frac{L^2}{3EH} A \quad (1)$$

where D is the leaf spring's defection, L is the length of the leaf spring 6, H is the thickness of the leaf spring 6, A is the stress on the leaf spring 6, and E is the elastic modulus. If it is assumed that A is the allowable stress on the leaf spring 6 and D is the deflection of the leaf spring 6 necessary for the stroke of the arm 5, then equation 1 indicates that either the length L of the leaf spring 6 should be increased or the thickness H should be decreased. However, in practice, it is difficult to increase the length of the leaf spring 6, because of the limited space available for the device. The thickness of the spring in the conventional device is generally as small as 0.1t

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and if the thickness is further decreased, the reliability of the device is reduced and it becomes difficult to operate.

Second, when it is necessary to determine whether the surface of the head, which is brought into contact with the flexible disk 1, is smudged or scratched, during normal maintenance of the assembled device or when the output system is out of order it is difficult to observe the surface of the first magnetic head 2 because of the limited travel of the arm 5. In this situation, if the arm 5 is forcibly raised, the leaf spring 6 will be permanently deformed, and can no longer be used.

Third, when the arm 5 is raised by the arm operating plate 10, the leaf spring 6 can be twisted which results in the first magnetic head being permanently angled as indicated by the solid lines in Fig. 5. As a result, the first magnetic head 2 cannot be satisfactorily opened and interference between the hard case 12 and the first magnetic head 2 can occur. The angling of the head 2 due to a twisting moment occurs because of the difference in position between the lift member 5a of the arm 5 and the arm pressurizing spring 8. This problem may be eliminated by changing the position of the arm pressurizing spring 8 to the position of the lift member 5a. However, if this method is employed, then the load is applied to the first and second magnetic heads 2 and 3 in a deflected manner and the heads cannot correctly contact the flexible disk 1 and it is difficult to obtain correct outputs from the disk 1. Therefore, this correction method is not practical. If the trouble is eliminated by employing two lift members (5a) on both sides of the first magnetic head 2, the efficiency associated with assembling the device is reduced.

It is an object of the present invention to eliminate the above-described difficulties accompanying a conventional head arm supporting mechanism.

5 It is another object of the present invention to provide an opening mechanism that is easy to assemble.

It is an additional object of the present invention to provide an open mechanism which can open at least ninety degrees to facilitate maintenance.

10 The above objects are accomplished by a head arm supporting mechanism in a magnetic disk device in which the arm has a pin as its fulcrum. The pin is supported by supporting members each having a V-shaped groove, so that the supporting members are increased in rigidity and, as a result, the operating efficiency is also increased.

15 The invention and other objects and advantages will be more clearly apparent, from the following details of construction and operation as more fully hereinafter described and claimed, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which like numerals reference to
20 like parts throughout, and in which:

Fig. 1 is a side view of a conventional magnetic disk device;

Fig. 2 is a side view showing an arm raised in the device of Fig. 1;

25 Fig. 3 is a plan view showing a flexible disk mounted in a hard case;

Fig. 4 illustrates the construction of the device which uses the hard case;

Fig. 5 is a diagram used for describing difficulties accompanying the conventional device;

Figs. 6 and 7 are a plan view and a side view, respectively, showing a magnetic disk device according to one embodiment of the present invention; and

Fig. 8 is a side view showing a modification of the device in Figs. 6 and 7.

When inserting a flexible disk 1 mounted in a hard case 12 into a magnetic disk device, in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention, as illustrated in Figs. 6 and 7, lift member 5a of arm 5 are lifted by arm operating plate 10 so that rotation fulcrum pin 21 is turned about the pin 21 central axis. The central axis is defined by the sloped V-shaped grooved sidewall members 23 that are integral with the carriage 4. A bottom surface of a spring 24, held in place by screws 25, depresses the fulcrum pin 21 into the grooves. As a result, the first magnetic head 2 can be moved away from the second magnetic head 3 against the closing force provided by arm pressurizing spring 22 while avoiding interference with the hard case 12 as it is inserted.

In the disk device according to the present invention, unlike the conventional device in which the fulcrum of swing for the arm is provided by the leaf spring 6, the pin 21 provides the fulcrum. The pin 21 is also supported by the V-shaped grooved members 23 and urged in one direction by the spring 24.

In the conventional device of Figs. 1 and 2, the opening stroke of the arm 5 is determined from the limit on stress that can be placed on the leaf spring 6. In contrast, in the device of the present invention, the fulcrum of swing for the arm 5 is provided by the pin supporting structure 23 and, therefore, the

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arm can have a sufficient opening stroke to prevent interference of the first magnetic head 2 with the hard case 12. Because of the rotation fulcrum pin 21, the opening stroke of the arm 5 is not substantially limited; that is, the arm can be swung at least 90° as indicated in the one-dot chain lines in Fig. 7. The disk device according to the present invention is designed to eliminate the drawbacks accompanying the conventional device that result in difficulty in maintenance due to difficulty in observing the contact surface of the first magnetic head 2.

As was described before, another drawback of the conventional device is that the leaf spring 6 of the arm 5 is twisted by the moment produced by the difference between the position of the lift member 5a and the arm pressurizing position. As a result, the stroke of the lift member is shorter than that of the first magnetic head 2. In contrast, in the present invention, the rotation fulcrum pin 21 is integral with the arm 5 and is sufficiently rigid with respect to the twisting force at the fulcrum to avoid twisting. As a result, the stroke of the lift member 5a and the first magnetic head 2 can be substantially equal to each other and the reduction in the available stroke of the first magnetic head 2 in the conventional device can be eliminated.

In the above-described invention, the rotation fulcrum pin 21 is supported by the V-shaped groove members 23 and the relative position of the carriage 4 and the arm 5 can be determined merely by placing the rotation fulcrum pin 21 of the arm 5 on the sloped sidewalls of the V-shaped groove members 23, which contributes to

simplicification in the assembly process and improves manufacturing productivity. The leaf springs 24 are used to indirectly support the rotation fulcrum pin 21; that is, the leaf

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springs 24 depress the pin 21 against the sloped sidewalls of the V-shaped groove members 23. Displacement of the head 2 radially with respect to the flexible disk 1 (in the Y-Y direction of Fig. 4) (that is, a head alignment error factor which must be taken seriously in designing the magnetic disk device and which causes a displacement of the first and second magnetic heads relative to each other) will not occur in the device according to the present invention. The displacement error will not occur to a significant extent even if the sloped sidewalls of the V-shaped grooves are worn out over time by rotation of the rotation fulcrum pin 21 because the latter is stably positioned due to leaf springs 24 pushing the pin 21 against the sloped sidewalls.

In the embodiment of Figs. 6 and 7, the V-shaped groove members 23 are integral with the carriage 4. However, the embodiment may be modified so that supporting members 26 including V-shaped groove members 23 are provided separately from the carriage 4, as illustrated in Fig. 8, and the groove members can be secured to the carriage 4 with screws 25. The first magnetic head 2 can then be adjusted independently of the second magnetic head 3 by loosening the screws 25. In this embodiment, the alignment accuracy of the components can be increased because mechanical errors can be removed by adjusting the position of the supporting member 26. As a result, a head arm supporting mechanism in which the relative position of the magnetic heads can be maintained with high accuracy can be provided at a lower manufacturing cost.

As will be recognized by those of skill in the art, the present invention can also be effectively applied to magnetic disk device using a flexible jacket.

The many features and advantages of the invention are apparent from the detailed specification and, thus, it is intended by the appended claims to cover all such features and advantages of the mechanism which fall within the true spirit and scope of the invention. Further, since numerous modifications and changes will readily occur to those skilled in the art, it is not desired to limit the invention to the exact construction and operation illustrated and described, and, accordingly, all suitable modifications and equivalents may be resorted to, falling within the scope of the invention. For example, the groove members 23 and spring 24 may be mounted on the arm 5 and the pin or pins 21 may be mounted on the carriage 4.

Claims:

1. A magnetic disk head apparatus, characterised by:
a carriage (4);
a rotation mechanism coupled to said carriage (4)
and having a fulcrum pin (21) with a rotational axis;
5 an arm (5) coupled to said rotation mechanism and
rotatable about the rotational axis; and
a magnetic head (2) mounted on said arm (5).
- 10 2. An apparatus according to claim 1 characterised in
that said rotation mechanism further comprises a sup-
porting member (23) coupled to said arm (5) or said
carriage (4) for carrying said pin (21) as it rotates.
- 15 3. An apparatus as claimed in claim 2 characterised by
a spring (24) urging said pin (21) against said support-
ing member (23).
- 20 4. An apparatus as claimed in claim 2 or 3 characteris-
ed in that said supporting member (23) includes a V-
shaped groove which carries said pin (21).
- 25 5. An apparatus as claimed in any one of claims 2 to 4
characterised in that said supporting member (23) is
integral with said carriage (4).
6. An apparatus as claimed in any one of claims 2 to 5
characterised in that said supporting member (23) is
adjustable.
- 30 7. An apparatus as claimed in any one of the preceding
claims characterised in that said pin (21) is integral
with said arm (5).

8. A magnetic disk head apparatus for a flexible magnetic disk (1) having magnetic recording layers on both sides, said apparatus characterised by:

a carriage (4);

5 a first magnetic head (3) provided on said carriage (4);

an arm (5);

a second magnetic head (2) provided on said arm (5) which is rotatable with respect to said carriage (4),
10 said first and second magnetic heads (2, 3) arranged to confront each other through the flexible disk (1); and

a rotation mechanism comprising:

a supporting member (23) having a pair of V-shaped grooves arranged spaced apart from each other in
15 a line;

a pair of rotation fulcrum pins (21) arranged in correspondence to said pair of V-shaped grooves and rotatably supported by said pair of V-shaped grooves; and

a pair of elastic urging members (24) which
20 continuously urge said rotation fulcrum pins (21) into contact with said V-shaped grooves.

9. An apparatus as claimed in claim 8 characterised in that said supporting member (23) is provided on said
25 carriage (4), said rotation fulcrum pins (21) are provided on said arm (5), and said elastic urging members (24) are secured to the carriage (4) by screws (25).

10. An apparatus as claimed in claim 8 or 9 characterised in that said pair of rotation fulcrum pins (21) are
30 integral with said carriage (4) or said arm (5).

11. An apparatus as claimed in any one of claims 8 to 10 characterised in that said supporting member (23) is
35 secured to said carriage (4) and is displaceable along said carriage (4).

12. An apparatus as claimed in any one of claims 8 to 11 characterised in that said supporting member (23) is secured to said arm (5) and is displaceable along said arm.

5

13. A double-side recording type magnetic disk apparatus for a flexible disk (1), characterised by:

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two magnetic heads (2, 3) disposed on both sides of the flexible disk (1) so that the flexible disk (1) can be subjected to writing and reading;

an arm (5) supporting at least one of said magnetic heads (2, 3) and having a rotation fulcrum;

a carriage (4) supporting the rotation fulcrum;

15

a rotation fulcrum pin (21) integral with said arm (5) and providing the rotation fulcrum;

supporting members (23) supporting said pin (21), each supporting member (23) having a V-shaped groove for holding said pin (21); and

20

urging members (24), abutting said pin (21) for urging said pin (21) into contact with said V-shaped grooves.

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14. An apparatus as claimed in claim 13 characterised in that said supporting members (23) are coupled to said carriage (4) and said supporting members (23) can be separated from said carriage (4) and moved in parallel with the surface of the flexible disk (1).

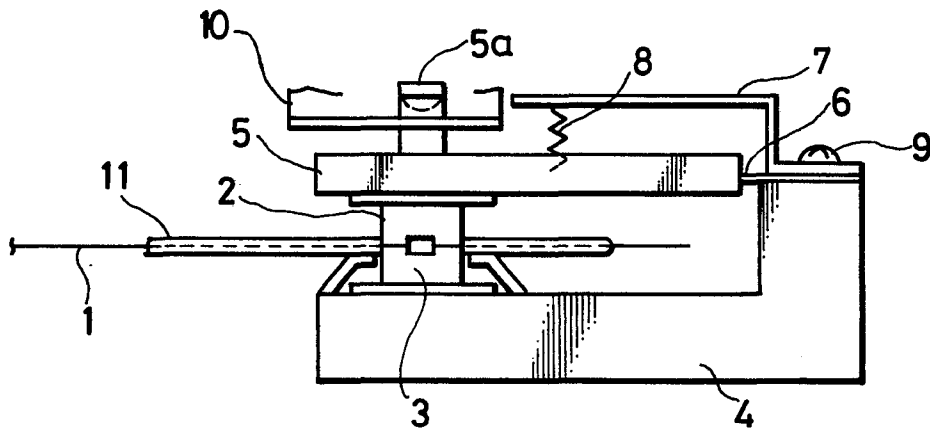
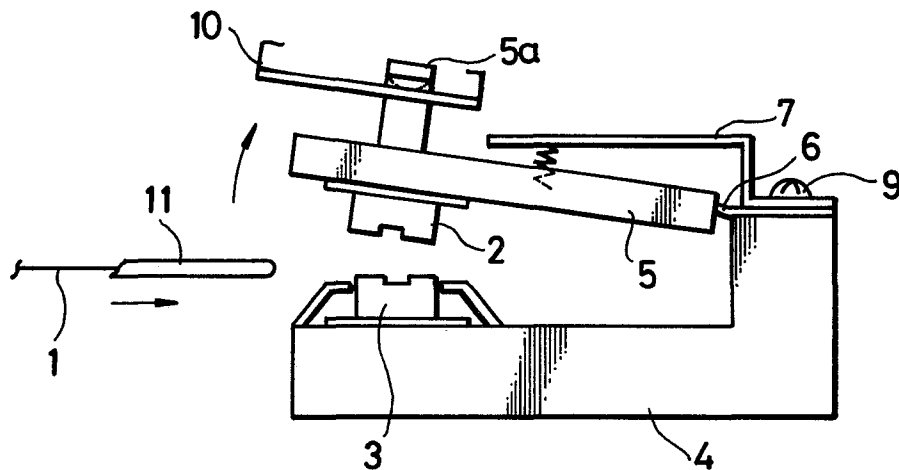
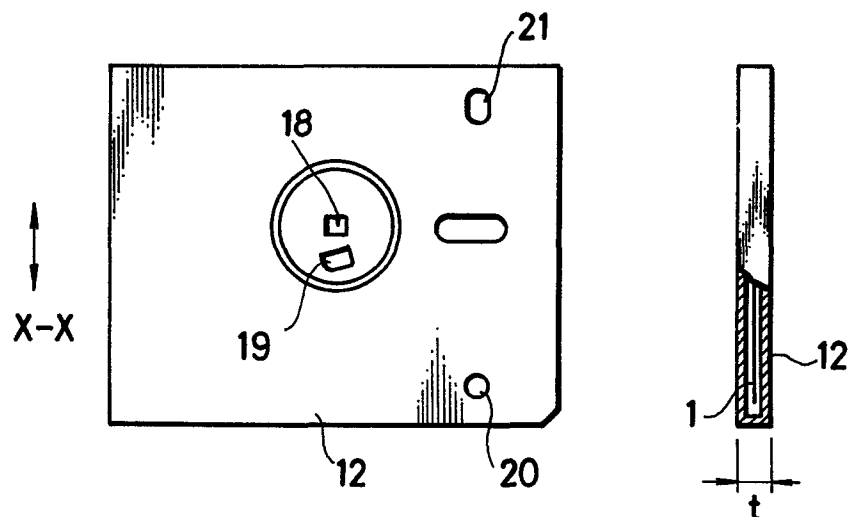
FIG. 1 PRIOR ART**FIG. 2 PRIOR ART****FIG. 3 PRIOR ART**

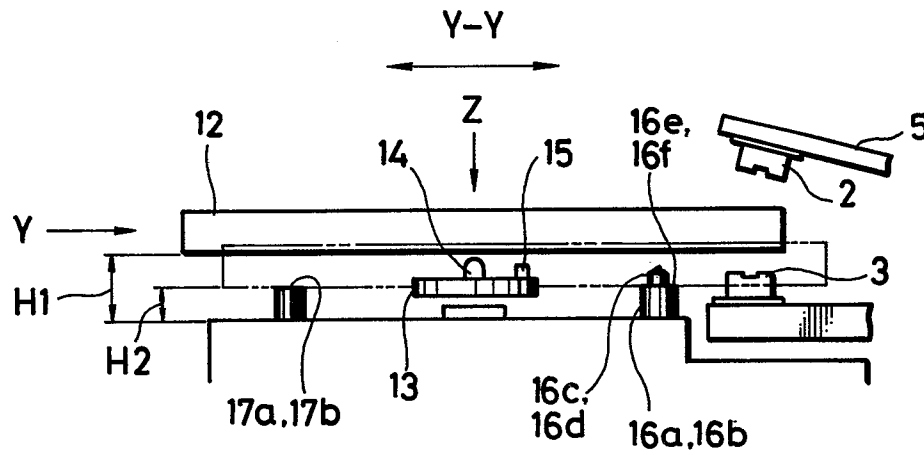
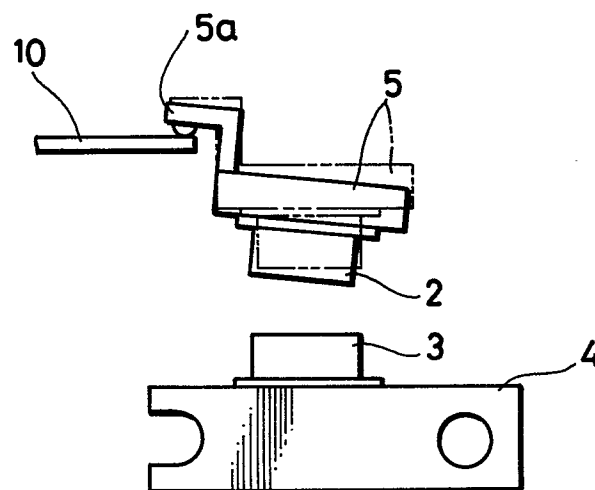
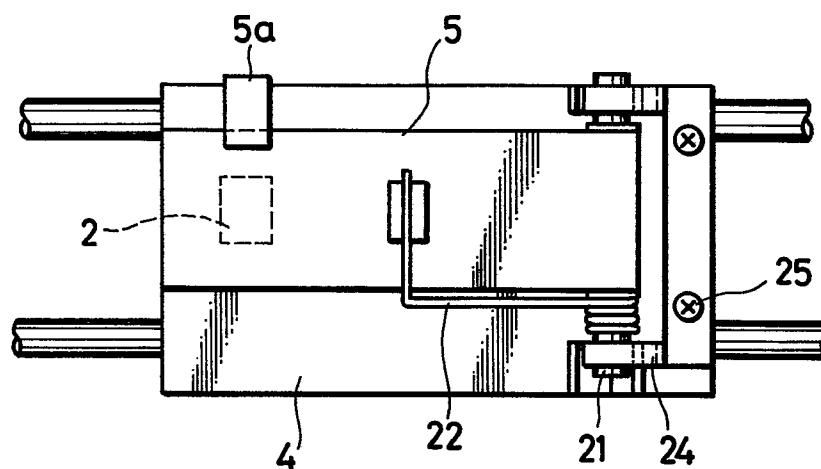
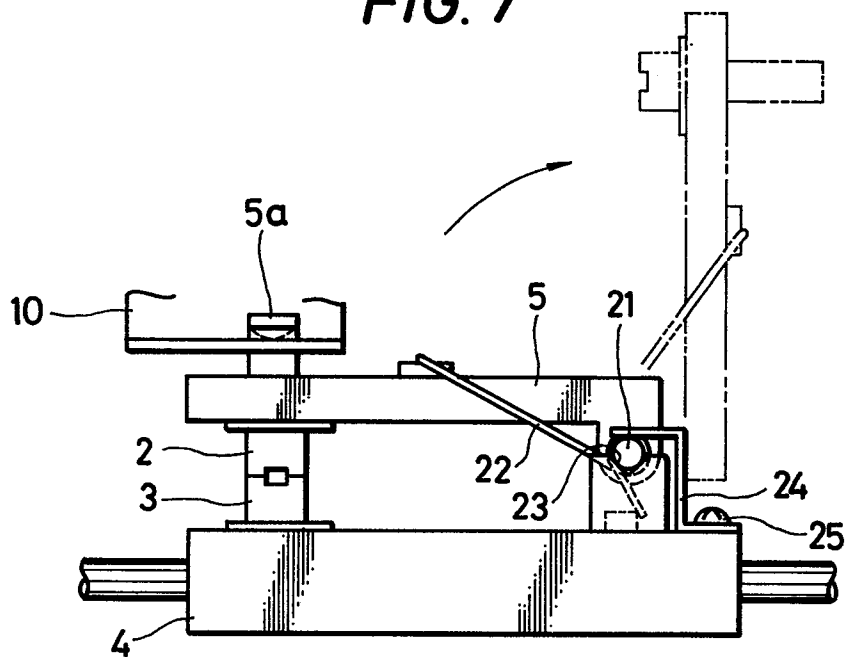
FIG. 4 PRIOR ART**FIG. 5 PRIOR ART**

FIG. 6**FIG. 7****FIG. 8**